

R. D. Webb wants a
Daguerreotype of himself
of Pillsbury

About
the
"Standard"

Rec^d Mar. 29. '54.
Ans^d. April -

& P. Pillsbury.

Rev. Samuel May, Jun
21, Canfield

Boston, U.S.A.





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Dublin, March 8. 1884.

Dear Mr May - I had the last of your
two letters today, and have forwarded the
one enclosed for Mr Powell. As to the plan
of saving us trouble & expenses needless ex-
pense, by sending boxes or any of your
usual consignments to Powell, instead of
to Dublin, I do not think well of it at
all. There is no mention that you
contemplated this as something to do - some-
times, if you choose to take it so - but it is
of a kind that we like and I believe you
will find no one, on this side of the
Atlantic, to undertake with more alacrity
and more faith & confidence be it shown. Who
can manage these affairs much more
to your advantage than we ~~can~~. For several
reasons. We like the work and
are used to it. The cost of shipment to
Dublin is ten shillings per box. We have
much faster facilities than Powell for
packing, despatch, sending off parcels,
corresponding, paying & receiving small
sums; we have plenty of men, & it
lies just in the way of the ships &
shipping offices. My wife and I are
both ready with the pen, and both
familiar with all the people of a great

many of them can lend to. Pouchlin
nearly 2 miles from the docks and they
offer - and nobody in his family
can help him but himself. He is out
the greater part of the day, and must
be tired enough when he comes home
at night. I live in the spot, and
can send my own business and errands
together. Just as I write, the type is
clicking into the sheets all around me.

But I have still another objection to
reproving consumption of this kind to Mr
Pouch. Last year he offered & I accepted
and admitted his offer to understate the
proceeds of the Bazaar to Boston, as he pro-
posed to charge only his own costs. As I thought
it well to have the consumption I was glad of
the arrangement. However, he lives so far from
the docks, and there was so much carting to
and fro, that the cost of our Dublin boxes
turned out to be excessively heavy. I found
that when I doubled the freight I was still far
above the expenses of the preceding year. It
is my impression that we had better leave the
transmission from Liverpool in the hands
of some regular shipping agent and have
beamed the saving into the treasury of the Society.

It was a great mistake for Mr. Parker to
change the Pillsbury one as he did - but this was
of course from not knowing the difference. It
is very proper to thank him for his trouble,
but I think you had better not employ him
again. Sending the pamphlets is better
or one of your pamphlets through him
would have the additional disad-
vantage of complicating the accounts
which I wish do my best to keep as
clear and plain as lies in my power.

With respect to the parcel to Douglas,
or the commission that I gave you to him,
I was just as well aware as you were, that
I should not have troubled you about it.
And I protested against giving you any
thing to do with Douglas, but was overruled
I was unwilling to be too stiff about it. This
is the last time that you shall have any
dealings with him on my behalf. I feel
towards him precisely as you do. I never
had much satisfaction from any of inter-
course that passed between him and me.

How different has it been with our
 noble Parker Pillsbury. He was about 3
weeks here & we liked him at first, and
our regard grew the stronger the longer he ~~was~~

Remained. He was very poorly while
here, but ^{was} not confined to bed. He walked
about a good deal, but complained of cold
feet, and bad rest, with pain in his side at
night. When he left us at last, he took an
advice I went by Bristol, for wished him
to learn the personal arrangements of
Mr. Lither, whose life is so precarious. But I
had no idea of the ~~dangerous~~ ^{impendent} attack. P. L. has
since had of water on the chest (an almost
fatal, but always very serious disease) which
has greatly prostrated him and confined
him to bed ~~almost~~ ^{nearly} ever since he arrived in
Bristol. I have not heard there for days, but
yesterday I resolved to go and see him &
accordingly set off to Kington with my
ticket for the voyage to be paid in my pocket;
but there I learned that the vessel had left
the harbour in the course of the day to ~~the~~ go
to the assistance of a stranded emigrant
ship and that his return was quite uncertain.
It is difficult for me to ~~leave home~~ ^{leave home} and whether
I shall so tomorrow remain to be seen. We
became warmly attached to Parker Pillsbury
and feel towards him as if he were a brother.
I like himself his demeanour, and his state
of mind. He is a true man; as true as any
man.

already done to No. 2.
If I have not, I should have told you to do -
continue the Liberator for his former of
Bristol. I ^{will} enclose them notes (if I have
^{room} to do so) directly the Standard, the Rev
D. Wilson papers to be discontinued by an A.S. doing
here, who got them to circulate, & sending them
cannot be done, prefer that each person who
chooses should take a paper for himself.

I have compared your little statement
with the big one I sent you ~~in~~ which there
is a balance of £40.9.0 in your favour.)
& it is correct, except that I find I omitted
to credit you for his Island News - and
you ~~pay~~ ^{allow} for 23 instead of 22 Advertisers - so
I debit you with the difference between the
22 & 23 or about 2/9 ^{steady}. I also credit you
for postage paid for me. It should be to the
other side and accordingly I enter the 3/-
against you in my next account. I wish to
my best to keep things as straight as I can.

Owing to some oversight of Delany's troubles
I have not yet paid for the Bazaar articles for
last fair - so cannot say how it stands till I do.
But I think when I have paid for the goods &
given you credit for my own contribution, I will
owe you about £10 or so dollars.

This Liberator affair confounds me. All
past experience makes it probable that "the villain
Douglass" is not properly able to bring into focus his
points that the interests of the Continent will be given

* The next price you pay for 1 Advertiser is 3/- or 72 cents. But to make my account agree with your statement is
dollars and cents, I pay 2/9 instead of 3/- as this I take

up to the Slaveholders. I confess if this plan
succeeds I do not see what more remains to
be done except to give the remaining Free Soil
up to the Slaveholders - There is ~~to be~~ in my
opinion something appalling in the state of public
feeling that tolerates this state of things. We
may be as corrupt here - but the depravity
and abandonment of principle are awfully
palpable and undisguised in the United
States. The material portion of this paper depicts
is inferior with us, but on the whole I think we
are in a wretched state here. This ready
glacé of acquiescence in Chattel Slavery is
^{discrepancy} incomprehensible to me, in conjunction with
so much light & much liberty. The more I
^{know} ~~the more~~ I learn, the more do I loathe the
state of mind that appears to prevail in the
United States. It quenches the hope of man
kind. What can we hope for or look for,
when the Free States of the American Union are
so readily drawn into acquiescence with such
shameless crimes, and are so ready to reward
the criminals?

I think the Abolitionists have got a full
^{compensation} compensation for all they have done & attempted,
in the moral blessings that attend such labors,
in which I am ever thankful that I have
affirmed & sympathized with unabated warmth.

unity of feeling. But as to a blushing slavery,
the more the thing is attempted, the further
it recedes into the distance of hopeful
future. These are my impressions, which
I give for your edification, for I do not talk
of them here.

The Resolutions at the Decade Meeting
shall go into the next advocate. I find it
very difficult to put in half the good things
that offer - and people generally skip resolutions
and touch like official matters. I liked them
very much myself - but I have to look to what
is likely to be read quite as much as to what
it is best to read.

When P. Pillsbury was here we had a good
deal of talk about the Standard. He says it is
very little read in the U.S. and that it is chiefly
published with a view to its British circulation.
If so, it is an enormous price to pay for a
very small result. I suppose there are not
50 Standards taken in the 3 Kingdoms & if it
be not read to good purpose in your country,
why maintain a Standard at such a cost. I do
not mean that it is a shame in itself, but there
could be as much in printing the best thoughts that
were now penned if nobody ~~read~~ read them?
I know Mrs Chapman has strong opinions as
to the indispensability of the Standard, but I do
not understand why, if it have not a good subscription list.

It is well to have the Bazaar well assisted from
England, Scotland & Ireland. But I can have to
keep up the Standard out of the funds thus raised
& if the Standard be not used, what good is done
to any body, except the Printed House Bazaar
customers?

I do not wish to create a diffi-
culty - nor have I spoken of this to any here. I
speak as if I were sitting beside you, and would be
glad to know your views. ~~Remembering that the~~
mere reputation of the abolitionists for wisdom or dis-
cretion is a small matter compared with the consi-
deration of the good of the cause (if the cause can be
helped by any efforts in such a shocking state of
public mind in the United States, so unfeeling, so
reckless & so selfish as it seems to me, no regard
of all consistency & principle) - and if to give up the
Standard and to apply your funds in some other
way was plainly the better course, I have no doubt
you would adopt it.

As to the approaching war with Russia I am entirely
of your mind, and as far as I can see, so are all here
except the Peace Party who object to all wars on any
account. The selfish, cruel, & selfish aims of Russia are
apparent and if she be not understood now, the civilization
of Europe has nothing to hope from her subservience. It is
not so much a war to subvert the Turks as to drive back
the Russians. As a matter of principle the non-resistance
only stands on consistent ground, and to expect any
number of human beings to be non-resistant to all offences &
attacks, is to the last degree absurd. The Peace man or
the Quaker who does not object to the policeman or the
magistrate has no business to object to the soldier in the
last resort. It seems to me that the spirit in which this
war is conducted in England is as unchristian as possible in
any such case.

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Ms. 3.

whole going over my difficult writing so far as
 written, to cover the t's, p's, the i's, and mend bad
 & broken letters for your esthetics, I have defaced
 my letter by some blots which you must do your
 best to excuse. Your letters are the point of interest
 and it is a luxury to look at them as well as to re-
 ceive them - but you must be forbearing to a feeble
 brother, who always writes badly and generally in
 great haste. As to Joseph Barker, I think there
 is great force in much that he says about the Bible
 but his mind is unbalanced, and when she gets him
 on a hobby, she inevitably runs away with him.
 Her hostility to the British government induced him
 to say the most extravagant things both as a man and
 a controversy - though I have a meddling opinion of
 them myself - and he took up the part of the young
 Ireland in an equally extravagant way expressing their
 cause in a way that any sensible person must have
 known to be wrong. He was enthusiastic for Hutchins. The
 worst thing that could have happened for Ireland would have
 been the success of such men. When he thought of emigrating
 he saw every thing of the brightest in the U.S. and which he
 condemned slavery, he contended most ardently that your
 slavery and the oppressive results of our old bad laws
 were identical. We are constantly improving - you are
 determined to be determined, away to the academy of the
 Hatched day influence. J. Barker does great mischief
 by raising hopes in the minds of multitudes who
 are disappointed at his visitation. This I think he is now
 sensible of. My present belief is that whilst our poor
 who emigrate to U.S.A. generally improve their mate-
 rial condition, the change for any above our poorer class
 is any thing but desirable. The change of climate & habits
 is a fearful baptism. I consider myself under
 great obligations to Barker for many views that he has placed

Need Make him or if not needed

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for me. I do not believe that if the three
Kingdoms were tried, a ~~place~~ home would be found
where our dear friend would be more tenderly or
more skilfully attended and nursed than Mr.
Littins. It is a particularly comfortable home -
and Father Pillsbury is particularly welcome.
With us he would be just as welcome and as
much at home - but they have medical
skill on the home and out of it at his com-
mand and without cost to him.

There is a staggering letter written at differ-
ent times and sundry interruptions. You
must take it for what it is worth.

I hope this will come to hand before my
friend Mary Richardson comes to Boston. I
hope she may see a many of my friends
as we are in the way. She is a warm hearted
impulsive Irishwoman, with extraordinarily
clear thoughts, great courage, and the gentlest
person of her years I ever knew - mentally
but physically - for she has suffered much
& terribly - with wonderful "pluck" & cheerfulness.

Yours ever truly

Richd D Webb

Please when sending to Dr Bailey
(you may write in my name) say
that John Webb's case is to be dis-
continued after the year ~~1844~~ just
settled for

And tell Mr' Fay to discontinue
the Standard sent to Wm Card

My remarks had no reference to
the excellence of the Standard which
I greatly like & enjoy - I merely
spoke with reference to the finances
of the Society